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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.07.

February 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 53° 2 p.m. 67°
Humidity

February 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58° 2 p.m. 59°
Humidity

7868

一廿月二十

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

大拜禮 號二月二英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE PLAQUE IN CHINA.

Scourge Reported to be Spreading.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

London, February 1.
The plague is reported to be spreading at Taiyuan-fu. There have been 233 deaths within the Taohuan's jurisdiction up to January 27.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Viewed with Suspicion in England.

London, February 1.
There is still some suspicion here regarding the strikes in Germany. For example, referring to the statement in *Vorwärts*, "Now the Anglo-French workmen can show whether they mean peace as seriously as the Germans," the *Times* suggests the possibility that the so-called spontaneous strikes are encouraged from high quarters in order to convey a false idea that democratic ideals will be satisfied. The German militarists are quite ready to acquiesce in such a scheme, provided it retains the means to restore their power, but the movement may be difficult to control when once started.

Hamburg Workers Ordered to Resume.

London, February 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Cologne Gazette* states that the military has ordered all Hamburg workmen to resume work. It intimates that those liable to military service who fail to return to work immediately will be incorporated in the Army and forced to work.

THE RAID ON PARIS.

Hospitals Hit and Buildings Burned.

London, January 31.
A French official message states:—Four enemy air squadrons crossed the lines north of Compiègne, flying very high, owing to the clearness of the atmosphere. They approached Paris from the north and north-east and dropped bombs successively on several suburbs. They then flew over Paris, chiefly on the right bank of the Seine, where they dropped almost all their bombs in a few minutes. About 20 were killed and 50 injured, including numerous women and children. Two hospitals were hit and several buildings were burned and damaged. There were several air fights north of Paris. A German aeroplane was brought down and two of the occupants taken prisoner. A French aeroplane had to land, the occupants being wounded.

The Casualties.

London, February 1.
A French communique states that the casualties in the air raid are 36 dead, including 22 in Paris and 14 in the suburbs; 180 injured, 114 in Paris and 76 in the suburbs. Many women and children were killed and injured. Three hospitals were struck, one of which caught fire. Sixty French aeroplanes ascended.

INTERNATIONAL STATE IN AFRICA.

A Proposal Not to be Taken Seriously.

London, February 1.
Correspondence between the Royal Geographical Society and the Geographical Society of Lisbon in November has been published. The latter wrote saying that the Portuguese nation was most alarmed at the Labourite proposal to found a kind of International State in Africa, the chief reason of alarm being that Mr. Henderson was a former Cabinet Minister. But the Society contradicted the report that Mr. Henderson was acting with the knowledge of the Government. The Society declares that the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance does not permit of the practicability of such an idea, and solicits the opinion of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Thomas Holdich replied, expressing the opinion that no serious opinion exists in Great Britain in favour of such a proposal, to which no serious importance should be attached. Lisbon has replied thanking the Society for the message "which has had the best effect in calming our minds."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Kieff Surrenders to Bolsheviks.

London, February 1.
A message from Petrograd states that Bolshevik troops have occupied Kieff, the town surrendering after four shots had been fired.

Attempt on M. Lenin's Life.

London, February 1.
A telegram from Petrograd says that another attempt on M. Lenin's life has been defeated. A student entered the Smolny Institute and fired a revolver, which missed. He has been arrested.

Tartars to Challenge Bolsheviks.

London, January 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Trotsky, addressing the Soviet Congress, foreboded the possibility of the Tartars challenging the Bolshevik supremacy. They have accepted the proffered aid of the Ukrainians.

A mixed Tartar and Ukrainian Regiment is reported to have disarmed a force of sailors and Red Guards at Bakouharal.

Fighting has begun between Cossacks and Bolsheviks at Astrakhan.

It is reported that the Bolsheviks have seized Rumanian ships in the Black Sea.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Capture Enemy Prisoners.

London, February 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Patrols secured prisoners in various sectors. There is hostile artillery firing south of the Arras-Cambrai Road.

Aviation Activity.

London, February 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We heavily bombed an aerodrome south of Ghent, a dump eastward of Roulers and railway sidings at Courtrai. We also machine-gunned troops in transport and batteries in action. We brought down four enemy machines, drove down four uncontrollable and shot another down by gunfire. All our machines returned. We bombed, at night, dumps, billets and railway stations.

German Raid Frustrated.

London, February 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid west of Arleux-en-Gohelle, capturing prisoners. There is hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhoods of Goux-aucourt and Lens.

COTTON EXPORTS.

The Shipping Outlook.

London, February 1.
Replying to a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce regarding the shortage of shipping in connection with cotton exports to India and the East, the Shipping Controller, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, stated that he would endeavour to make every practicable provision but regretted that it was impossible to promise any considerable alteration at present. The Controller pointed out that owing to the reduction of tonnage and the necessity of giving priority to food, it would be probably impossible to maintain imports of cotton at the level of last year.

LORD LANSLOWNE AND PEACE.

London, February 1.
Replying to a congratulatory address from an influential deputation introduced by Lord Lansdowne, Lord Lansdowne declared that he and his sympathisers were determined on an honourable and durable peace. It was unthinkable that we should be at loggerheads with our Allies. He concurred with the Premier's re-statement of the war aims on January 18, which were calculated to carry the endorsement of moderate opinion the world over.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

Parliament and the London Raid.

London, January 29.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Mac Pherson stated that seventy aeroplanes went up last night to combat the raiders.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Bonar Law said the Cabinet was satisfied that everything possible had been done to maintain and improve the efficiency of the air defences of London. He expressed the opinion that everybody, except possibly Mr. Lynch, was surprised at the success of the defence.

French Airmen Busy.

London, January 29.
A French communique states: A German aeroplane was brought down and three others fell damaged in our lines. Our air squadrons dropped six thousand kilograms of explosives on the railway station at Conflans, factories in the St. Privat region and various aerodromes.
A French communique states: A French aeroplane bombed from a very low altitude the station at Thioncourt, causing a great fire.

A Reprisal on France.

London, January 31.
A wireless German official message states: As a reprisal for bombing German open towns, our aviators last night dropped fourteen tons of bombs on Paris in the first systematic air attack.

German Aviators Desert.

Amsterdam, January 31.
For the first time since the war two German airmen crossed the frontier at Oldenzaal, landed, destroyed their machines and then deserted on bicycles.

Mesopotamia Hospital Bombed.

London, January 31.
A British official message from Mesopotamia states: Hostile aeroplanes on the night of January 24/25 bombed our hospital near Bagdad, causing casualties. Our machines on the following night successfully attacked Turkish headquarters units and aerodromes.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Brest-Litovsk Conference Resumes.

Amsterdam, January 31.
The peace conference at Brest-Litovsk has resumed.
Herr Kuehlmann announced that Bavaria was specially represented.
M. Trotsky announced that two representatives of the "Ukrainian People's Republic" were incorporated in the Russian delegation.

Bavaria's Representation.

London, January 31.
The representation of Bavaria at Brest-Litovsk possesses certain significance. It arises out of the privileged position conceded to Bavaria under the treaty of Versailles in 1917, entitling her to participate in the Empire's peace negotiations. It is noteworthy that the Bavarian representatives, before going to Brest-Litovsk, went to Berlin to receive instructions.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

London, January 31.
From unofficial reports it is estimated that there are 700,000 strikers in Berlin. It is stated that many Socialist leaders have been arrested. Martial law has been proclaimed at Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbeck. Herr Wallraf, mentioned this morning, and von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, have conferred. It appears that the suspension of the "Tagblatt" and other newspapers is due to transgressing the censorship.
The "Cologne Gazette" on January 30 stated that at least 20,000 shipyard workers at Hamburg were striking for immediate peace and more food.
The "Kosinische Volkszeitung" urges the Government to resist the strikers' audacious demands.
The "Norddeutsche," which has hitherto affected not to take the movement seriously, now gravely lectures the strikers.
A telegram, apparently semi-official, from Berlin of yesterday's date states that there are only 120,000 strikers. The newspapers, with a few exceptions, have re-appeared. Street traffic is normal and there has been no disturbance anywhere in the Empire.

AUTOCRACY v. DEMOCRACY.

London, January 31.
Sir Edward Carson, addressing the British Empire Producers' Organisation in London, said the present was a critical time both for ourselves and our enemies. He believed the position had resolved itself into this: Would autocracy discipline for war show greater endurance and courage than a league of democracies trained for peace? The real issue was: Could democracy when attacked defend itself? We all wanted peace, but the recent speeches of the Austro-German leaders had not offered an honourable peace. We were told we must give up Aden, Gibraltar, the Falklands, Hongkong and Malta. As long as this was the enemy dream, this country, down to the greatest pacifist, would have nothing to do with it. (Loud applause.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 31.
Sir Douglas Haig reports: Patrols secured prisoners in the neighbourhood of Epigny. Hostile artillery has occurred southward and northward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Jassy, January 31.
Rumanian troops, on the invitation of the Russian high command in the south-west, entered Kishineff amid the cheers of the population.

Amsterdam, January 31.
A message from Brest-Litovsk reports that M. Trotsky stated that the Ukrainian Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates controlled the entire coal basin of Donetsk, the mining region of Ekaterinoslav and the Governments of Charkov and Poltava. The Delegates' power was increasing while the influence of the Kieff Rada was steadily declining. Thus peace with the Rada's delegation could in the present circumstances in nowise be regarded as peace with the Ukrainian Republic.

AMERICAN CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY.

Washington, January 29.
The War Department formally charges Germany with violating the terms of the Russian truce by transferring troops from the eastern front to the western.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Paris, January 31.
The Inter-Allied Conference exchanged views on the Harding and Czernin speeches and the expediency of replying. The proceedings showed complete Allied accord both militarily and politically. M. Clemenceau stated that he was very well satisfied with the result of the deliberations.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, January 31.
A German official message states that an Italian attack south-westward of Asiago broke down.
An Italian official message states:—Our detachments continued their thrusts southward of Asiago. We improved our position north-eastward of Col del Rosso. We brought down three aeroplanes and the English brought down four.

FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.

London, January 31.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that for the present it was not intended to issue five shilling notes, but in view of the silver situation a stock of five shilling notes had been printed with a view to immediate use if necessary.

SCOTLAND'S WAR MUSEUM.

London, January 31.
In the House of Commons the Secretary for Scotland announced that the Government had agreed to the conversion of Edinburgh Castle into a National War Museum commemorating Scotland's part in the war.

AMERICA'S FOOD ECONOMY.

London, January 31.
In the House of Commons Mr. Olynnes said the appeal of the American Food Controller to America to economise food in order to supply the Allies had met with splendid response. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

London, February 1.
The death is announced of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. [The late Mr. Alfred Charles de Rothschild, C.V.O., was a partner in the firm of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Co. He was born in London on July 20, 1842, and was for some years a director of the Bank of England, as well as a trustee of the National Gallery and of the Wallace Collection, Hertford House. He held the Legion d'Honneur of France.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 31.
Messrs. Montagu, in their silver report, state that the tone of the market is again easier. The fall in price is attributable to freer supplies, as the demand, though not active, has been fairly good. The Shanghai exchange, where some speculation is going on, has not moved sympathetically, but has actually hardened. The shrinkage in the Indian Treasury silver holding and the impossibility of silver supplies expanding correspondingly to the abnormal demand for mintage, render the issue of rupee notes in India timely.

London, January 31.
The silver market is quiet.

LORD LANSLOWNE'S LETTER.

To be Censored if Issued as Leaflet.

Many questions were addressed to Ministers in the House of Commons recently respecting Lord Lansdowne's letter. Sir George Cave stated that the circulation as a leaflet would require the permission of the Censor, at which Mr. Ponsonby inquired whether there are not many people who prefer to be "led by Lord Lansdowne than driven by Lord Northcliffe."

Mr. Hogge:—Are we to understand that if a leaflet is first of all published in a newspaper it will be all right?

Sir George Cave:—On the contrary.

Mr. Onghena:—If this letter is distributed without being submitted to the Censor will any charge be against Lord Lansdowne?

Sir G. Cave:—No, sir; a charge would lie against the persons who distributed the leaflet.

Mr. Lynch asked the Home Secretary if he intended to institute proceedings against Lord Lansdowne under the Defence of the Realm Act, on the ground of giving encouragement to the enemy.

Sir G. Cave:—No, sir.
Mr. Pringle:—Is there to be no prosecution of Lord Lansdowne even though he was guilty of publishing a letter which was a national misfortune?

Sir G. Cave:—We cannot prosecute everybody who says or does things which are a national misfortune.

An attempt by Mr. Lynch to put a further question on private notice, was stopped by the Speaker. Mr. Asquith was present, but did not intervene.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal:—Concert by A. Mikovitch and M. Piatto; 9.15 p.m.

Horace Goldin at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre:—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema:—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre:—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre:—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema:—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Pacifist Pamphlet.
James Fowler Stone, a printer's traveller, of St. Margaret's, Thames, was at Bow-street Police Court sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division for "having on August 21, outside the Central Hall, Westminster, attempted to spread reports likely to give rise to disaffection to his Majesty by causing to be publicly distributed certain pamphlets, consisting of four pages of printed matter, not bearing any heading or title or date or printer's name, in contravention of Paragraph 27 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations." It was stated by the prosecution that defendant employed three sandwich men, through a circulating agency, to distribute the leaflets outside the Central Hall on the occasion of the adjourned Labour Conference on August 21. Defendant said he admitted his responsibility for the distribution of the pamphlet, but he was not the author of it. The purpose and purport of it, he added, were the same as those of Lord Lansdowne's letter.

British Tariff Proposals.
The Committee on Trade after the War, presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which has already made an interim report, hoped to get out their final report before Christmas. As was stated by *The Daily News* some time ago, they will recommend the adoption after the war of a tariff on imports. When this policy was first before the committee they invited and received evidence or representations from the French Government on the subject, and it is understood that at first a strong French protest was made, on behalf of the French Government, against a general tariff on all imports. After rather prolonged consideration the Committee agreed to put forward a compromise recommendation; excluding food commodities from the 10 per cent. ad valorem tariff proposed on imports. This, it is believed, will meet the views of the French Government, but the proposal when the report is issued is sure to arouse a good deal of controversy in England.

Eggs At 2s. Each.
A woman who was travelling towards Manich told a fellow-passenger that she was taking 50 eggs to her friends. The passenger offered her 50s. for them, which was refused; but finally they changed hands for £5. So says the *Vienna Zeit.* which also gives the following examples of prices prevailing at Czernowitz: Weebing a collar, 8s; cab to station, 13s. to 25s.; cup of coffee, 10d.; travelling strap (formerly 6d.), 16s. 8d.; pair of braces, 21s.; shave, 10d.; pair of boot-laces, 1s. 8d.—One day's expenses in Vienna are now as much as one week's in peace time. In Berlin clothing has now become so expensive and difficult to obtain that cards are only issued under stringent conditions. Applicants, before they can obtain cards for new clothes, must give an account of their wardrobe, and three articles of underclothing must be surrendered before a card for a new article of a like nature will be issued. One article of outer clothing in good condition, or two in poor condition, must be given up for a card for a similar article.

Excessive Beer Output.
A case under the Beer Regulations Act, 1916, came before the King's Bench Division recently. The action was taken at the instance of the Attorney-General, and the defendants were the Portsmouth United Brewery, Ltd. The action, said the Attorney-General, was one of importance, and was brought to recover £23,712 for penalties for breach of the Beer Regulations Act, 1916. The defendants carried on their business in a district in which there was very considerable military concentration, but no firm was entitled to exceed the maximum barrelage on the ground that they were supplying soldiers. Defendants' excess barrelage was some 11,000 barrels, but recognising the great military pressure they would not press for the full penalty. The whole of the profit on the 11,000 odd barrels would be paid over by the defendants to the Government. In addition they would pay the costs and the statutory fine of £100. The Judge approved the terms suggested.

NOTICES.

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CABINET AND PEACE.

The Ignominy of Compromise.

Sir Edward Carson dealt with the subject of peace by compromise in the course of a speech which he delivered at the Mansion House on December 7. The occasion was the inauguration of the Anglo-Roumanian Society, and Sir Edward Carson said he was present to express the sympathy of the Government with Roumania in the condition in which it found itself. He claimed that he spoke for the whole of the nation in extending this sympathy, whether they were for the war and fighting until victory came, or whether they were for peace for various reasons, because he did not believe that there was a soul in the United Kingdom so degraded that it would wish for any termination of this war without the assertion of the liberty of that small and gallant race. "Whatever may be the assertion of our enemies," he continued, "whatever may be the line of propaganda that they wish to propagate in Roumania and elsewhere, I can only tell them this, with absolute truth and sincerity, that the British Government have never swerved in their determination to carry out their duty towards Roumania. There is hardly an occasion upon which we are met to discuss the liberty of the smaller nations on which we are not driven back to the origin of this war. Why did we throw ourselves into the general upheaval, when we saw France invaded and Belgium overrun? Why did we take that risk without preparation or any time for forethought of the consequences? Solely and simply because we knew that we could not allow the basic principles of freedom to be trampled upon and trampled in any part of the world without a reaction upon the whole processes of civilisation. Belgium went first. No man can think of Belgium in its present condition without feeling in his heart of hearts that the nations of Europe had been guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty in not having been able to save her.

Talk to me of treaties. Talk to me of a League of Nations! Why, every Great Power in Europe was pledged by treaty to preserve Belgium. That was a League of Nations, but it failed. "Roumania and Serbia are fighting, as President Wilson said, for their national integrity and freedom. Roumania has come into the war not willingly, but because she was driven in if she was to maintain her very existence. What of her suffering? I believe people in this country seem to think that they are suffering great things. Yes, they are. They are suffering the loss of near and dear ones in the cause of liberty, but when I hear people complaining of inconvenience, of difficulty in providing this and that, I wish that they would have a little imagination and would try to picture that a nation like Roumania, who merely came in to help in the common cause of freedom, what her men, women, and children are suffering. In the midst of all other difficulties Roumania has been deprived of the help of Russia by the internal snafu of that nation brought about by Germany posing as the friend of democracy in Russia. Germany is the friend of democracy only when democracy is an article which can assist her in the prosecution of the war. It has been open to Roumania over and over again to make peace, but though she is suffering untold misery with a haughty dignity, she has refused, and has said that she will remain with her Allies until the end. Her attitude raises a corresponding obligation upon this country to go on until Roumania is righted as well as ourselves. Peace talk in these circumstances!

"I am not going into recent developments of peace talk to day. All I can say is that in my opinion it is most mischievous and misleading. To those who lightly talk of peace I say, 'Remember Belgium, remember Roumania, remember Serbia. We are bound to renew to them our most solemn promise that their war is our war, just as our war is their war, and nothing is more disastrous in the talk

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of peace or peace negotiations that one man should be putting forward one war aim as taking precedence of some other war aim. No one nation can, and this war by simply obtaining its own selfish ends. That is not what we are fighting for. We are fighting for a great ideal, and the only ideal which can render us secure in the future, and end war for all time. It is the establishment of freedom of our right to live without overlastingly contemplating a renewal of hostilities, to live in peace, to be sure of peace in the future, not for England or Great Britain and our Empire, not for France, Italy, Russia, or Serbia, but for the whole, so that we may each develop in our own civilisation.

"Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I know of no end to this war which is possible without maintaining the rights of Roumania and Serbia just as the rights of Great Britain and her Empire. I repeat to you, sir," said Sir Edward, turning to the Roumanian Minister, "the determination of this Government that we will go on to the end with you until we have each attained the common object for which we have entered this war. I say this, further, that if there is to be any compromise outside that which I lay down, it will not be the present Government that will make such an ignominious peace. We will do all we can—it is not easy—to help Roumania. That is the least we can do, and hardly a day passes that we do not consider what we can do to help

our gallant Ally. Yes, and we will go on doing so to the end. With America behind them, with our own country behind them, and the other Allies behind them, Roumania has every hope, every certainty that whatever her suffering may be, in the long run she will have gained freedom and peace. Serbia, God help her! Roumania, God help her! I can join with Greece, and three probably, of the most natural allies in the world ought to be able to build up a fabric which will make not only for the liberty of their peoples, but greatly help us in the solution of problems that arise in the Near East. I say most solemnly that it is your duty not to allow people to run away with the kind of fantastic idea that you will have gained anything in the direction of a real peace by the signing of a simple treaty with Germany and Austria which might get us out of the war. It would be as disastrous for us as it would be disastrous for those we should be betraying, and if I know anything of my fellow countrymen they will never go out of this war until, with the concurrence of the Allies, they have come to a satisfactory end." (Cheers.)

Sir Edward said that it might be a vain belief on his part, but he held it strongly that the United States of America and ourselves could bring about an end with the fullest fulfilment of the pledges they had given. "I renew every pledge we have given to Roumania, and this is not an idle speech."

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

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NOTICES.

G. R.

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TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March. N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cupboards, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Lime washed up to the level of the First Floor. Cared, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime washed, but must be Cleaned. The Board is prepared to Lime wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February. Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President. The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street. C. M. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary. Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

TURKEY AND EGYPT'S FINANCIAL POSITIONS.

At the present moment, when Turkey, not only in Asia Minor but elsewhere, is receiving practical demonstrations of her folly in throwing in her lot with Germany, it is of more than ordinary interest to consider how the finances of the tottering Ottoman Empire stand. In this respect a comparison between Turkey and Egypt is of much value, showing, as it does, how the latter, under beneficent British rule, has continued to prosper, while the former, lured to its suicidal policy, has been gradually going from bad to worse. Not so long ago, Egypt formed part of the Turkish Empire, and suffered from the financial distress which is chronic in a Turkish province. To-day Turkey's finances are entirely dependent on German support. The actual revenue of Turkey began to decline from the beginning of the war. In 1913/14 the general revenue amounted to £1,537,872; for 1914/15 it was £1,531,433, a decline of one third. Various debts to Turkey vanished with her declaration of war. Owing to the imposition of heavy taxation, Turkey's annual revenue for 1917/18 was estimated by the Finance Minister, Djavid Day, when introducing the 1917 budget, at £1,210,000, while the annual service of the public debt, which amounted to £1,330,000,000 required £1,210,000,000. The ordinary expenditure for the year 1917/18 was estimated at £1,540,000,000. Turkey is really absolutely dependent on German assistance. Since the war began, Germany has advanced to Turkey altogether £1,143,000,000 against which Turkey has issued paper money. Of the German loans, £1,115,000,000 was in gold, and most of the rest in German paper; but £1,250,000,000 of the amount was not advanced at all, but was a credit for the purchase of munitions in Germany, i.e., it was sent in the form of guns and shells, the same form being taken by the Austrian loan of £110 million last March. Against these loans Turkey has issued her own paper to the extent in round figures of £1,850,000,000. Recently Djavid has concluded a new agreement with Germany, by which Germany deposits with Turkey £1,500,000,000 of Exchequer bonds and Turkey issues paper money to the same amount. Unless Germany keeps her obligations Turkey is hopelessly bankrupt.

Coming to Egypt, we find she has never been so prosperous in her history. The financial year 1916/17 closed with a surplus of £2,638,000; and the current year, for which a record revenue has been budgeted, shows signs of exceeding this. The reserve has risen steadily and now stands at £6,500,000 while all depreciation has been written off the securities in which it is invested. Except for an increase in some of the Customs duties, and the raising of the railway, telegraph, and some of the postal rates, taxation stands exactly where it did three years ago, and the increased revenue is due simply to the increased prosperity of the whole community. The balance of trade during the last three years amounts to over £2,000,000,000 in favour of Egypt; the spending of the community as a whole has enormously increased; the report of the Annual Financial Adviser estimates that the war has resulted in the addition of least £20,000,000 to the wealth of the country—and perhaps much more. And though Britain has done this for Egypt, Egypt is not dependent on British loans, as Turkey is on German—she stands squarely on her own feet.

War Bond Drawings.

In view of the fact that there is every likelihood of a drawing for war bonds taking place in connection with the St. George's Day celebrations, the information which we published yesterday of similar schemes which have been launched by two big London business houses is intensely interesting. Home papers just to hand contain big displayed advertisements issued by these concerns. Selfridge's offering over \$5,000 in money prizes. One fact of interest in this connection is that application forms could be obtained at any Post Office, in addition to the firm's branches. The scheme has been immensely popular, and we find the Daily Telegraph decribng it as "a way of raising millions which has immediately taken the public fancy," costs the State nothing and is effective beyond the dreams of any Government official. The same arguments apply here in Hongkong also, and we have no doubt that there will be a very big response to the St. George's Day scheme. Incidentally, we hope one of the conditions will be that the names of all winners will be published, as has been done in Singapore and the F.M.S.—a procedure which has much to commend it from very many points of view.

Scotland's War Museum.

Scotmen will read with the deepest interest the announcement that Edinburgh's historic castle is to be converted into a National War Museum commemorating Scotland's part in the Great War. Edinburgh Castle figures in 1093 in the story of St. Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, and the little Norman chapel on the summit of the rock, dedicated to her memory, is the oldest building in the city. In the reign of Malcolm Canmore the castle included, a Royal Palace, the remains of which still stand, including the apartments occupied by Queen Mary and the room in which James VI. of Scotland and I. of England was born. In the Crown Room are still deposited the Scottish Regalia, or "The Honours of Scotland," as they are called, while it is not without its interest, in view of the future association of the Castle with the present war, to remember that on the Argyll battery, to the south of St. Margaret's Chapel, stands a huge piece of ancient artillery, called Mons Meg, of which repeated mention is made in Scottish history. In view of its associations with the past, no finer place could be chosen for a National War Museum than this ancient castle of Scotland's capital, and we are sure that Scotsmen the world over will bear with deep satisfaction of the new purpose to which it is to be put.

The Italian Offensive.

It is extremely cheering to read of the continued successes of our Allies, the Italians, who are at the moment giving the invading enemy a nasty grilling. Those who firmly believed that the stiffening put into the Italian ranks by the presence of British and French troops would result in an eventual assault on the invaders are now abundantly justified. Looking back, there can now be no doubt that a very serious "rot" was spreading in the Italian Army, but it is pleasing to realise that this is a thing of the past and that our Allies are able to turn from defensive to highly effective offensive operations. The enemy has had openly to admit the giving up of important strategic points, while the Italian claim many prisoners in addition to inflicting heavy casualties and capturing much booty. The Austro-German adventure into Italian territory has now come to a definite stop, and, better still, it is leading to exactly opposite results from what the enemy anticipated. These Italian successes are most welcome just now, for they will do much to dishearten the enemy masses and correspondingly to inspire to Allies with fresh confidence.

Women V. Co.

Mr. Macpherson questioned in the House of Commons about V. Co. for women in the battle zone, said that no such case had arisen. When a case did arise the extension of the reward to women would be considered.

DAY BY DAY.

THE REAL PEACEMAKERS TO-DAY ARE AT THE FRONT.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the burning of the Canadian Parliament Buildings.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.5/8d.

The Bishop of Victoria. The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) at the 11 a.m. service.

Cracker-Firing. The Gazette contains regulations regarding the firing of crackers during Chinese New Year.

The Army Act. His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

General Holiday. It is notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Tuesday, the 12th day of February, 1918, to be observed as a General Holiday.

Boxing Fund. We desire to acknowledge a sum of \$10 from "John L. Sullivan" towards the Boxing Fund to provide boxing-gloves for soldiers and sailors on active service.

New Roads. Tenders are being invited for the construction of roads from Repulse Bay to Tytan Tak and from Repulse Bay to Stanley Gap, as well as for improving the road from Repulse Bay to Tytan Tak.

Service Entertainment. By the joint kindness of the Service Entertainment Fund and the "Crest Cards," the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, was enabled to enjoy one of the excellent entertainments presented by the latter last week.

The Medical Board. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Dr. Robert Maclean Gibson and Mrs. Daisy Annabala Murdoch Gale to be Members of the Medical Board, vice Dr. G. E. Aubrey and Dr. O. Marriott, resigned, for a term of three years, with effect from the 30th January, 1918.

Company Notifications. It is notified that the name of the following Company has been struck off the Register:—Kung Hing an Company, Limited. It is also notified that, at the expiration of three months, San Kwok Mao and Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Hockey Match.

The following will represent Hongkong Defences Corps in their U. S. League match against the Royal Engineers at Happy Valley on Monday; half-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp:—P. E. Cobb, W. H. Edmonds, C. C. Hickling, F. A. Redmond, F. W. S. Evans, G. H. Piercy, J. Salkner, C. Hodgson, K. Brashley (Capt.), E. W. Hamilton, C. A. Goldenberg.

Unlawful Possession of Rice. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of rice. Defendant told his Worship that the rice was given to him by a man for whom he had worked, but who had no money to pay him, so had given him the rice. Unfortunately the ship on which he was employed sailed yesterday. A fine of \$3, or, in default, 10 days' hard labour, was inflicted.

Bribery.

An old man was to-day charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of metal. Defendant said he had bought the whole lot from a man, whom he did not know, for \$250. Defendant admitted that he had given the considerable sum of money to a man for whom he had worked, but who had no money to pay him, so had given him the metal. Unfortunately the ship on which he was employed sailed yesterday. A fine of \$3, or, in default, 10 days' hard labour, was inflicted.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Dr. Wu and Admiral Ching Interviewed.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Ching Pih-kwang are both important persons in Canton just now. The former acts as a mediator between the North and South, while the latter is said to have borne heavy responsibilities for the maintenance of peace. A representative of the Chinese Mail recently interviewed them both.

Replying to the interviewer, Dr. Wu said his original intention was not to come South at all, but, owing to his anxiety for the right cause, he was compelled to do so.

Dr. Wu was asked when the Military Government would be formally recognised by the foreign countries, but his reply was not published.

"Is it true that you have discussed with the American Consul in Canton the possibility of the Southern Government sending an expeditionary force to Europe?"—This answer was not published, owing to its connection with the European War.

The interviewer then said:—"You and Admiral Ching are both advocating the reassembly of the old Parliament. Do you know that Parliament has been a laughing-stock both in China and in foreign countries?"

Dr. Wu:—"I know that there was a certain portion of the Parliament bad, but a Republican Government cannot do without a Parliament. The forming of a new Parliament will probably not prove any better. If the new members do not prove themselves to be better, then the old Parliament should be restored, especially during the present time, when their terms are about to expire."

The interviewer:—"How long is the war between the North and South going to last?"

Dr. Wu:—"It is still hard to say at present."

Dr. Wu was then reminded that a declaration for the cessation of hostilities between the North and South had been issued by the President but it appeared that neither side showed any sincerity to abide by the declaration. How would Dr. Wu therefore succeed in mediation?

Dr. Wu kept silent for a moment and then said: "I am in favour of the South."

The representative then touched the question of the commandeering of the s.s. Kwong Lee, of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., by the Military Government some time ago. Dr. Wu referred this question to Admiral Ching, who said that the steamer could now visit Canton and not be interfered with.

The representative then questioned Admiral Ching and asked if he could be informed of further details of the bombardment of the Canton City on the morning of the 4th inst. Admiral Ching replied:—"The bombardment was carried out all of a sudden. I did not know where it started until I received a wireless message. I was so angry with the captains of the two gunboats that opened fire that I ordered them to be shot. The military and civil officers, as well as Dr. San Yat-sen, seeing that the two captains acted under compulsion, and not of their own free will, came to ask me for their pardon. Dr. San Yat-sen said that he was the originator of the action, and wished to accept the punishment that should have been inflicted on these captains. My temper was then raised and I said to him: 'The law favours nobody. Don't you think that I could bring you under the provisions of the law?'"

Dr. San Yat-sen afterwards said no more, but I at last, in compliance with the request of those present, let the matter drop, after inflicting on the two captains a light punishment."

The representative then asked:—"Do you think that your naval forces could possibly stop Lung Chai-kwang's troops?" He replied:—"All Lung Chai-kwang's ships have been captured with the exception of the transport Po Mao, which is now under my naval forces' observation."

The representative further observed:—"It is said that the expeditionary forces against Fokien will be directed by Dr.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 9, 1893.)

The Dollar. February 2.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8d.

The Volunteers.

February 3.—The Volunteer recruits are coming in pretty well. Already over a hundred have joined, and so, in order to complete the second or "B" corps of Maxim Gun Artillery, an extension of time has been granted, and all who have not yet joined should send in their names before the end of the month.

A Thief's Methods.

February 3.—An ingenious coolie is going about Kowloon (and, it may be, Hongkong also) with a chit addressed to "Mr. Walker," requesting that gentleman to "please receive 3 rattan chairs." But the coolie has no chairs. He goes into a house, helps himself to any loose valuables he can get, and, when somebody approaches, he presents his chit and is of course told: "No b'long this side." Then he walks—Hookey.

"Talpaus."

February 7.—It may be our knowledge of the Spanish tongue that is at fault, but we must confess to feeling astonished at Harman's advertisement in the Manila Mirror—Great show of wild animals, lions, tigers, elephants, monkeys, bears, cheetahs, and t'pauas.

The Rice Trade.

February 7.—Owing to the briskness of trade between Hongkong and Bangkok, and the vast amount of rice being exported from the capital of King Chulalongkorn's dominions, the Scottish Orient-1 Steamship Co. are now running four German steamers, under charter, on the Bangkok line in addition to their own fleet of fine and well-found coasters. Freights are up, of course, ranging from 22 to 17 cents per picul for rice and general cargo.

The Shouting Nuisance.

February 8.—The favorite Chinese mode of conversing—yelling to each other from a distance of a few miles—is one that ought to be put down in some way, if possible. Some coolies who were making the night hideous last Sunday were interrupted by a constable, who was thereupon charged before the Magistrate to-day with assault, but, rightly, not convicted.

Literary and Debating Society.

February 8.—A plucky and determined effort is being made to resurrect the defunct Scientific and Debating Society, on a more popular basis than before. A provisional working committee has been elected by the supporters of the movement, and a meeting will be held on Friday, at 5 p.m., in Dr. Cantlie's rooms, Bank Buildings, to which ladies and gentlemen are freely and cordially invited.

San Yat-sen. When will the expeditionary forces be despatched? Will your ships be brought under Dr. Yat-sen's command then?

The Admiral replied:—"I will send a ship to take Dr. San only to Swatow, but there is no definite time fixed for his departure."

"There are several parties working on the Canton situation. Do they unanimously agree to elect you as Tso-tsun of Canton?" "Yes, but my object in bringing the naval forces down here was purely for the protection of the Constitution. I will not accept the Tso-tsun's post nor interfere with anything else."

"It appears," said the representative, "that at present there are many army corps in Canton, each of them supporting his own party. Do you think that they are likely to come to a collision?" The Admiral replied:—"I hold myself responsible for the maintenance of peace. I will not sit down here and look at these carrying out their reckless actions in order to break the peace."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

There is something characteristically British in the announcement that the London Fire Brigade has been given permission to form a band, "provided there is no public expense." That is how our magnificent Army bands originated 200 years ago, when George I. authorised the inclusion of four drummers on the establishment of the Royal Artillery. A few years later the four drummers had attracted a "brass quartet," and the example of the R. A. began to be copied by other regiments; but it was not until 1803 that the officers were relieved of the burden of the upkeep of the regimental band and the War Office became responsible for the expenses. Perhaps by the 22nd century the L. C. O. will agree to foot the bill of the fireman's band.

One of the most curious forms of attack upon Lord Lansdowne is the statement (repeated by Mr. Tait) that he is "an old man." One wonders what such critics would do with Lord Finlay, the chief Oad of the British Empire, who is 75, with his right hand man, Lord Halsbury, merrily toddling along to his 93rd year. But the censor might take kindly to the idea. If pamphlet writers had to give their age (and they are not very often ladies, so there would be nothing markedly ungallant in the request), and if an age limit were fixed, and it were laid down that no man who had passed it might write a pamphlet at all, a world of trouble would be saved. Lord Bryce on America, Lord Morley on India, would simply be dropped into the wastepaper basket then: Are they not both 79?

Miss Frances Julia Massiey Smith—one of the "numerous and respectable family" of whom John Bright spoke—has left just under £100,000. There is nothing particularly odd about that. The oddity of her will appears in the revocation of certain legacies to friends "in consequence of the pro-German and pro-Turkish views I consider them to hold." This posthumous patriotism is perhaps the most remarkable of all the antique forms in which that virtue has recently disguised itself. One wishes one knew more about the circumstances. There should be material for quite a good farce in them. Imagine, for instance, the glee of the other friends—not considered pro-Germans nor pro-Turks—who have presumably entered into the inheritance of the dispossessed. There would really be some sense in saying "Yah, pro-German!" under such circumstances. It would at least mean something—which is not always, nor, indeed, often, the case.

His Majesty's monitor, *Pictou*, whose shooting has been surprising the world in Italy, is, of course, named after Wellington's famous General. He was shot through the head at Waterloo, and only after his death was it discovered that he had been badly wounded in the ribs at Quatre Bras, but had concealed the fact in order to take part in the bigger battle which he saw to be imminent. He figures in Lever's great novel "Charles O'Malley." A lot of these monitors have Penninsular names—Ney, Soult, Crauford, Moore, etc.

The late Lord Portsmouth was a collateral descendant of Sir Isaac Newton. His father was Sir Isaac Newton Wallop—an extraordinary combination of names—and presented Sir Isaac Newton's papers to the public. Portsmouth, as Lord Lynton, began as a Liberal, became a Unionist, returned to Liberalism, and ended his life a Tory. The chief event in his career really was that Mr. Asquith (just after taking his degree) was his private tutor for six months in 1875, coaching him for Balliol, which he entered in January, 1876. He came up from Eton with a great reputation as a speaker, and made some figure at the Union. He married a great heiress, and was thought likely to put as great a figure in politics as his maternal uncle, Lord Carnarvon. But he never did.

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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	MON., 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	WEDNES., 30th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.

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Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shuntien	2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.
TAIO, WWEI & CHEFOO	Hulchow	3rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Feb. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong February 2, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port	4th Feb.	Amoy & Shat
Tjikong	Java & M'sar	3rd Feb.	4th Feb.	Yama, Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.

Captain

Leaving.

Hailan ... A. E. Hodgins ... SUN. 3rd Feb. at 10 a.m.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 8th Feb. at noon.

* Calling Amoy Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Flag).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 7th Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 15th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailing approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at "Swatow". Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manilla vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when judgment offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadi, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafangdi and Qidao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations:

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Shipbuilding.

The plans of the first eight shipbuilding yards throughout the country provided for the construction of approximately 100 vessels of 800,000 tons, but owing to the shortage of structural material it is doubtful if more than 500,000 tons of shipping will be turned out. As for the estimated amount of steel to be manufactured by various plants in Japan, the Government Iron Foundry at Yamatotsu will supply 50,000 tons, the Kawasaki 40,000 tons, the Mitsubishi 30,000, the Kamishiro Works 30,000, and the Asano Foundry 20,000, totalling 170,000 tons.—Kobe Herald.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. R. Shiel, from leave, has gone chief officer, Singkiang; Mr. A. V. Harrison, chief officer, Singkiang, is on leave; Mr. B. Turnbull, chief officer, Teagien, has gone master, Enchow; Captain J. Legge, of the Lintan, has gone chief officer, Teagien; Mr. J. Daley, chief officer, Hupet, has gone chief officer, Hoihow; Mr. J. Edwards, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hupet; Mr. W. R. Williams, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Koonshing; Captain J. A. Mitchell, of the Chipping, is on leave; Mr. J. Byrne, supernumerary second officer, Kinging, is on reserve; Mr. E. A. Thompson, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hupet; Mr. E. L. Harley, second officer, Tangahing, is on reserve; Mr. K. M. Klausen, second officer, Teishun, has gone second officer, Kwangtab; Mr. E. Hempel, second officer, Kwangtab, has gone second officer, Teishun; Mr. J. Wilson, chief officer, Rotorus, has resigned; Mr. J. Reynolds has been appointed chief officer, Rotorus; Mr. E. Johnson, chief officer, Shinfou, has resigned; Mr. J. Augustus has been appointed chief officer, Shinfou.—"Shipping and Engineering."

"Monitor" Cargo Vessels.

The chairman of the Monitor Shipping Company, Ltd., in the course of a speech on the Tyne-side, referred to the Monitor system of corrugated ships. He recalled the period of shipping depression (1900 to 1912) and claimed that the Monitor, the pioneer of the Monitor system, was continued in service at a profit when vessels were being laid up because they could not be run save at a loss. For the years ending September 30, 1910, and 1911, he said, the company owning this one steamer paid dividends of 8 per cent, after writing off substantial amounts for depreciation. The results obtained under such exceptionally depressed conditions of shipping were so marked that this company built the "Hyltonia," which was delivered in October, 1911. These two steamers, during the year ending September 30, 1912, made a substantial profit, which enabled the company to increase its dividend to 10 per cent, and write off large amounts for depreciation, etc., which practically laid the foundation of the financial success of the company. It was, therefore, no wonder that other owners, both at home and abroad, opened their eyes to the advantages of the Monitor type of cargo steamers, with the result that up to the present time ten steamers had been built, with a gross tonnage of 19,619 tons, and a deadweight carrying capacity of 34,233 tons. If these steamers had been of the ordinary flat-sided type, the deadweight would have been 32,930 tons, so that the extra carrying capacity represents an increase of 4 per cent. In spite of the increased carrying, there is also a reduction in the consumption of bunker oil of about 15 per cent, the speed being the same in both cases. In bringing the building of Monitor corrugated ships to the Tyne, they had brought to the shipbuilders of the river one of the most important economic developments in the construction of ships that had ever taken place, and that at a time when it was of national importance to increase the carrying capacity of the coastwise fleet, and also ensure the utmost economy in fuel.

MACAO CELEBRATION.

Annual Feast and Discussion

This traditional festivity has ever been maintained, with in-

Hongkong celebrates the same feast on the following Sunday, the 24th February. The following is the programme of the Masses for the feast.

Feb. 17th - Commemoration of the Holy Family

Novena at 8.30 a.m. by the Chaplain of St. Augustine's Church with a short sermon, Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

the St. Joseph's Seminary. During the Novena there will be

extra Masses from 6:45 a.m. and
from 7 a.m. the Chaplains will
at the disposal of those who wish
to confess any day during the
Novena.

Feb. 16th.—Low Special Mass
at 8:30 a.m. and at 10 a.m. Solemn
High Mass and sermon by the
Rev. Fr. Jayme Ribeiro Martins
and at 7 p.m. Procession to the
So Cathedral.

Feb. 17th.—High Mass in the
Cathedral at 9 a.m. and at 4 p.m.
Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Antonio
Jose Gomes. Then the process-
ion starts on its usual itiner-
ary and will return to St. Augustine
Church about 6:45 p.m. where
the Very Rev. Vicar General, I.
Jose da Costa Nunes, will close
the festivity with the sermon on
the Cross. Three special pre-
achers have been invited for the
occasion.

Kailash Output.

Mining Administration's mining for the week ending January amounted to 72,167 tons and sales during the period to 76,9 tons.

for further slaughter by being told again that a decisive blow would end the war. Even so a moderate journalist as the *Freie Presse*, hitherto insistent that under no conditions must Germany ever resume the offensive on the Western front, writes:

"The recent developments have given to the Central the disposal over very important strategic reserves. As a special great addition may be reckoned the highly-trained Austro-Hungarian armies. The military importance as regards strategic reserves has been changed greatly in our favour. Central Germany has, at any rate, until the arrival and preparedness to fight of the American army, a decided superiority, if not in numbers, at least in attacking force. Where the reserve will be used cannot be stated clearly, but the choice among the fronts attacked has been considerably lessened. It is the Western Front which is the chief of the world-war. The German counter-attack at Cambrai, which we regard as one of the most important, and, for the consideration of the enemy, the most impressive of the whole year, has shown it was truly the intention of attacking forces in the defensive which has prevented us disturbing belief of the English in the fallibility of their method of attack for gradually forcing the Germans from France at Belgium. Hindenburg and Ludendorff regard a blow on the Western Front as possible. The possibility of carrying it

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Oriental and the Kuhara Steel Works.

The long-talked-of amalgamation of the Oriental and the Kuhara Steel Smelting Companies has been brought to a successful completion. The gist of the contract may be stated as follows: "A" (the Kuhara interest) shall form a new company with a capital of Y10,000,000 (one-fourth paid up) to be amalgamated with "B" (the Oriental Steel interest) who shall increase its capital to Y40,000,000 (one-fourth paid up). After the amalgamation of the two interests, "A" shall have the right to appoint a Director and an Auditor of its own choosing in addition to those appointed by "B". All the investments hitherto made by "A" in the steel smelting industry shall be taken over by the new Company at their original figures. The officers and workmen now employed by "A" in steel smelting shall be employed by the new Company.

Postal Savings in Japan.

The steady increase of prosperity of the Japanese people, particularly since the war began and more especially in 1916, is told in statistics of the country's postal savings. Postal savings in Japan, which amounted to Y10,000,000 in 1886, 10 years after the inauguration of the system, reached Y41,819,901 in 1917, which is an increase of over 41 times in 31 years. In 1889 the deposits were Y20,000,000. The growth of postal savings was very slow during the following six or seven years, the amount in 1896 being Y28,000,000. The economic depression after the Sino-Japanese war affected the savings, which fell to Y22,000,000 in 1898. With the gradual revival of trade, the deposits began to rise, recovering the level of Y28,000,000 in 1902. In 1903, Y30,000,000 was reached. The increase was very rapid during the Russo-Japanese war, rising to Y50,000,000 in 1905 and to Y70,000,000 in the following year. The savings kept increasing in spite of trade depression, attaining the height of Y100,000,000 in June, 1908. The thrift among the people was encouraged by an Imperial Edict issued in the same year. The amount increased to Y200,000,000 in 1912 and to Y300,000,000 in January, 1917. The following table, from the "Herald of Asia," shows the figures for the past few years:

End of Total amount.	No. of depositors.
1912 197,293,759	12,357,104
1913 195,573,993	12,780,551
1914 185,896,438	12,909,927
1915 211,812,557	13,763,938
1916 295,073,533	14,859,534
1917 411,819,901	16,859,984

Coal Deposits in the Philippines.

Recently, samples of coal from different sections of the Island have been received by the Bureau of Science in Manila for examination; and as a result of the analysis made, it has been found that there are valuable coal mines in the country for those who may want to develop them. The names of the places where the coal samples sent to the Bureau of Science have been taken have not been given out by the authorities for publication, but prominent officials declared that there is great enthusiasm on the part of certain Filipino capitalists to take advantage of this opportunity and develop the coal mines now lying untouched. Representative Cuenca is one of those who is greatly interested in the development of coal. Immediately after the discovery of a supposed coal mine in Cebu, he sent samples to the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources for examination in the Bureau of Science, expressing his desire to exploit the industry in case it proves to be a real coal mine. Speaking of the disaster that recently occurred in the great coal field at Kiusiu, which may probably affect the supply of coal for the Philippines, a prominent Government official, inspired perhaps by the recent discoveries of coal mines in the country, and the interest shown by the capitalists, said: "The islands should look at the coal problem with confidence and not with fear. The National Coal Company constitutes at present the hope and the only possible solution for the problem, and when nothing is heard from it is because it is working in silence."

Alleged Treason.

Fred Meunier, a naturalized German, formerly in a Brooklyn torpedo factory, has been awarded on a charge of treason. He is accused of altering gyroscopes and thus making torpedoes worthless.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
b. 1625	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
n. 3300	Marine Insurance, Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 290
n. 1115	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
b. 765	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 730
n. ex 73 205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
b. 1127	Fire Insurance, China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	163 121
b. 3310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
sa. 778	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 70
n. 117	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17
b. 1159	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	68 1/2	Jan.	241 119 1/2
b. 133 1/2	Indo-China (Deferred Shares)	60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	186 87
n. 112 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 86 1/2
n. 228 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28
n. 490	Refineries, China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 82
s. 534	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all			41		29
b. 38 1/2	Mining, Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion, Roub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 26 1/2
b. 24 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35 1.70
s. 23 1/2	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 23 1/2
n. 27 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd. Docks & Harbours, Godowns, &c.	429,990	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 23 1/2
s. 196 1/2	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	99 67
s. 131	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
b. 77 1/2	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	t.100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	95 59
b. 66	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	t.100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93 67
n. 150	Lands, Hotels and Buildings, H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
n. x. d. 490	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 85
b. 86	H'k'ng Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7 1/2 5 1/2
n. 320	H'k'ng Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
b. 70	Shanghai Lands	78,000	t.50	all	97	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
n. x. d. 490	H'kong Central Estates, Cotton Mills.	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 89
n. 1170	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	t.50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	180 130
b. 1410	Kung Yik	75,000	t.10	all	163	July	111	Feb.	163 111
n. 65	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	t.100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
b. 122	Shanghai Cotton	40,000	t.50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136 81
n. 40 1/2	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	t.50	all	6 1/2	Oct.	6 1/2	Dec.	8 1/2 4 1/2
b. 14	Yangtze P'oss	170,000	t.5	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 6.50
b. 14	China Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 3
b. 14	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 7.50
b. 14	Do. (Spec. shares)	125,000	\$10	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 20
b. 14	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	80,000	\$7 1/2	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10 6.75
b. 14	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	400,000	\$7.50	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
b. 14	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147 1/2
b. 14	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
b. 14	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/2
b. 14	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 12
b. 14	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 8 1/2
b. 14	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	1.00	Mar.	80	Oct.	1.00 90 cts.
b. 14	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	4 3.00
b. 14	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	13	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 12
b. 14	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 5 1/2
b. 14	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
b. 14	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	28		28		29 28
b. 14	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	11		11		9 1/2
b. 14	H'Kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all					

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CONNECTED TO NOON, JAN. 31, 1918. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

1st February, 1918.

SELLING.	BUYING.	MARKS.	MARKS.
T/T Demand 2/11 1/2	T/T Demand 4/03 1/2	T/T Demand 4/03 1/2	T/T Demand 4/03 1/2
30 d/s 2/11 1/2	30 d/s 4/03 1/2	30 d/s 4/03 1/2	30 d/s 4/03 1/2
60 d/s 2/11 1/2	60 d/s 4/03 1/2	60 d/s 4/03 1/2	60 d/s 4/03 1/2
T/T Shanghai 127	T/T Shanghai 127	T/T Shanghai 127	T/T Shanghai 127
T/T Japan 136 1/2	T/T Japan 136 1/2	T/T Japan 136 1/2	T/T Japan 136 1/2
T/T India 136 1/2	T/T India 136 1/2	T/T India 136 1/2	T/T India 136 1/2
T/T Ben France 70 1/2	T/T Ben France 70 1/2	T/T Ben France 70 1/2	T/T Ben France 70 1/2
T/T Java 159 1/2	T/T Java 159 1/2	T/T Java 159 1/2	T/T Java 159 1/2
4 m/s L/C 3/3 1/2	4 m/s L/C 3/3 1/2	4 m/s L/C 3/3 1/2	4 m/s L/C 3/3 1/2
4 m/s D/E 3/3 1/2	4 m/s D/E 3/3 1/2	4 m/s D/E 3/3 1/2	4 m/s D/E 3/3 1/2
30 d/s Sydney 3/1 1/2	30 d/s Sydney 3/1 1/2	30 d/s Sydney 3/1 1/2	30 d/s Sydney 3/1 1/2
30 d/s Melbourne 3/1 1/2	30 d/s Melbourne 3/1 1/2	30 d/s Melbourne 3/1 1/2	30 d/s Melbourne 3/1 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco 7/1 1/2	30 d/s San Francisco 7/1 1/2	30 d/s San Francisco 7/1 1/2	30 d/s San Francisco 7/1 1/2
4 m/s Marks 4/18 1/2	4 m/s Marks 4/18 1/2	4 m/s Marks 4/18 1/2	4 m/s Marks 4/18 1/2
4 m/s France 4/18 1/2	4 m/s France 4/18 1/2	4 m/s France 4/18 1/2	4 m/s France 4/18 1/2
6 m/s France 4/23 1/2	6 m/s France 4/23 1/2	6 m/s France 4/23 1/2	6 m/s France 4/23 1/2
Demand, Germany 141	Demand, Germany 141	Demand, Germany 141	Demand, Germany 141
Demand, New York 141	Demand, New York 141	Demand, New York 141	Demand, New York 141
T/T Bombay 141	T/T Bombay 141	T/T Bombay 141	T/T Bombay 141
Demand, Bombay 141	Demand, Bombay 141	Demand, Bombay 141	Demand, Bombay 141
T/T Calcutta 141	T/T Calcutta 141	T/T Calcutta 141	T/T Calcutta 141
Demand, Calcutta 141	Demand, Calcutta 141	Demand, Calcutta 141	Demand, Calcutta 141
Demand, Manila 141	Demand, Manila 141	Demand, Manila 141	Demand, Manila 141
Demand, Singapore 141	Demand, Singapore 141	Demand, Singapore 141	Demand, Singapore 141
On Haiphong 141	On Haiphong 141	On Haiphong 141	On Haiphong 141
On Saigon 141	On Saigon 141	On Saigon 141	On Saigon 141
On Bangkok 141	On Bangkok 141	On Bangkok 141	On Bangkok 141
Sovereign 6.65	Sovereign 6.65	Sovereign 6.65	Sovereign 6.65
Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.91	Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.91	Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.91	Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.91
Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2	Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2	Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2	Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2

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Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 7 1/2 %

Chinese, 10 " 7 1/2 %

Hongkong 20 cts. c. 10 %

Hongkong 10 " 10 %

Hongkong 5 " 10 %

Hongkong 2 " 10 %

Hongkong 1 " 10 %

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For 12 Months 4 1/2 % per annum

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Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot. General Manager A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

In FRANCE Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352, 5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 12.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

SUNDAY: 6.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 12.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

SATURDAY: 6.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 12.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.

SPECIAL CASES: By Arrangement at the Company's Office. Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

*Buses and punch tickets available for all business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Term Deposits at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Life Insurance at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Annuities at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Pensions at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Stipends at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Allowances at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Gratuities at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Pensions at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Stipends at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Allowances at 4% per cent per annum.

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Interest allowed on Stipends at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Allowances at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Gratuities at 4% per cent per annum.

Interest allowed on Pensions at 4% per cent per annum.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The CAIRO

Three Castles Cigarettes

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

NOTICES.

G. R. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS Office will be open as follows—

SATURDAY 9th Feb.—Liquor and Tobacco Permits—Whole day.

SATURDAY 9th Feb.—Import and Export Permits—Till 1 P.M.

SUNDAY 10th Feb.—Liquor Permits—Till 1 P.M.

SUNDAY 10th Feb.—Import and Export Permits—Till 1 P.M.

The Office will be wholly closed on MONDAY the 11th February.

(Sd) D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports, Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of February, 1918, at noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 5.

(b) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 6.

(c) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 6.

(d) By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 9.

(e) By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 9.

(f) That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a. —

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving, and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion, think conducive to the interests of the Company.

(g) By the deletion of the word "half" in the fourth line of Article No. 11.

(h) By the deletion of the word "half" in the first line of Article No. 12.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 12.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

CAST-IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TELEPHONE 1833.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 1d. 12h. 22m.—No returns from Japanese stations. The anticyclone continues to move eastward. Pressure has decreased slightly over Japan, and moderately along the east coast of China; it has increased slightly elsewhere.

Fresh to moderate monsoon will prevail over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.01 inch. Against an average of 1.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. & N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 1 a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostock. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Nemuro. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Yokohama. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Kobe. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Osaka. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Kyushu. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Manila. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Cebu. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Yokohama. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Kobe. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Osaka. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Kyushu. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Manila. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

Cebu. 5a. 30.28. 2. nne. 1b.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday), 2nd Feb.

at 9.15 p.m.

FIRST CONCERT.

A. MIROVITCH
(PIANO)
M. PIASTRO
(VIOLIN)

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- 1.—Sonata A. Major. A. MIROVITCH AND M. PIASTRO. Cesar Franck.
- 2.—Concerto D. Major. M. PIASTRO. Paganini-Wilhelm.
- 3.—(a) Two Etudes. E. Major. M. PIASTRO. Chopin.
- (b) Fantasia. F. Minor. M. PIASTRO.
- 4.—(a) Nocturne D. Minor. M. PIASTRO. Chopin-Wilhelm.
- (b) Zepateco. M. PIASTRO. Sarasate.
- 5.—(a) Hark, Hark the Lark. M. PIASTRO. Schubert-Liszt.
- (b) The Erlking. M. PIASTRO.
- (c) Rhapsodie No. 11. M. PIASTRO. Liszt.

SECOND CONCERT.

THURSDAY, 7th February.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

HORACE GOLDIN IN A NEW PROGRAMME.

2. LAST NIGHTS 2.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

1st 2nd and 3rd FEBRUARY.

SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN

GOLDIN MATINEE, SATURDAY 4.45 P.M.

EXTRA ATTRACTION:

LES DARCYS VS. SMITH

A fine Motion Picture of the celebrated Australian Contest.

3 Rounds

&

Knock-out.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN THE

BANK (2 Parts)

Some of the effects in the New

Programme:

Catching Bullets.

The Haunted Cabinet.

The Hon's Understudy.

The Miracle.

Shadow Theatre

&

many others.

By request. Film to Life.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. General Managers, Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

Bank of China.

The China Office is informed that the balance sheet of the Bank of China for last year shows a deficit of several million dollars as a result of the moratorium enforced by the Government, and the consequent withdrawal of deposits. After making good the deficit the bank has still a substantial balance of 10,000,000 dollars, from which it is expected to be able to meet its obligations.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somali Coast, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows: Parcel not over 5 lbs. ... 50 cents. Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80. Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufatures or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles containing partly of or containing gold; All manufatures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tel Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatakok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Au, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tel Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shak Li.—Week days, 6.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Samshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



CAST-IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TELEPHONE 1833.